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ciary" to Sue, is a valuable contribution to legal science. The book is intended especially for the use of students, and is accordingly equipped with carefully selected references to cases, as much use as possible being made of well known collections of cases on the subject. It is one of the "Students' Series," compact and handy in form. That it will be useful to beginners in the law is beyond doubt; and more advanced students may well find their ideas systematized by a perusal of it.

R. G.

A MANUAL OF COMMON SCHOOL LAW. By C. W. Bardeen, Editor of the School Bulletin. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 1896. (Standard Teachers' Library.) pp. iv, 276.

This admirable book, first published in 1875, "and for twenty years the only text-book on the subject in general use," has now for the first time been entirely rewritten. In its present form it is of general interest, and, it would seem, of practical necessity to the teacher. Part I., which has to do with school officers, is based almost entirely on New York law, but Part II., which relates particularly to the teacher, "is a safe guide throughout the country both in school and in court." The duties and privileges of teachers, the qualifications required of them, which are continually rising in nearly all the States, their consequently improved status as a class, and the basis on which their authority rests, are defined with clearness and such precision as the subject admits. Interesting to the lay mind is the history of the gradual diminution of the teacher's control over the child, involving as it does a discussion of corporal punishment and the increasing public sentiment against it. The author cannot be too highly commended in that, avoiding the common error of trying to draw hard and fast lines, he contents himself with illustrating by copious and apt quotation of legal decisions the various views possible on disputed points, and the application of such rules as admit of definite statement.

R. L. R.

HANDBOOK ON THE LAW OF PERSONS AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS. By Walter C. Tiffany. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1896. (Hornbook Series.) pp. xii, 589.

The author of this treatise is not the Mr. Tiffany who contributed the excellent volume on Sales to the Hornbook Series. But his work seems to keep well up to the standard set by his namesake. In dealing with the law of Domestic Relations, however, a writer is met by peculiar difficulties, owing to the fact that so much of the modern law on the subject, especially with regard to married women, is statutory, and the statutes of the different jurisdictions are so diverse. A full compendium of these statutes would of course be out of the question, and Mr. Tiffany has contented himself with producing an excellent summary of the common law rules on the subject, and indicating the general nature of the statutory changes that have been made. His treatment of the topics ordinarily grouped under the head of Domestic Relations is supplemented by chapters on Master and Servant and Persons Non Compotes Mentis, written by Mr. William L. Clark, Jr.

R. G. D.

HANDBOOK ON THE LAW OF TORTS. By William B. Hale, LL. B. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1896. (Hornbook Series.) pp. xi, 636.

This book as the author states in his Preface, is practically an abridgment of Mr. Jaggard's treatise on the Law of Torts, and was brought out to supply the demand for a single volume work along the lines of that treatise. Mr. Hale has been successful in preserving what was of value in the original, and no falling off is noted in what is new. In legal tone and theory, the book is enlightened and satisfactory. A possible criticism, in point of literary style, is that the text reads much like a systematic stringing together of the head-notes of cases, for which perhaps the many references printed at the bottom of each page are partly responsible.

R. L. R.

THE LAW OF CHARITABLE USES, TRUSTS, AND DONATIONS, IN NEW YORK. By Robert Ludlow Fowler. New York: Diossy Law Book Co. 1896. pp. xxvii, 215.

The subject of this book is one of those minor topics of the law which are distinctly enough limited to admit of separate treatment, and important enough to deserve it. When only the law of a particular jurisdiction is treated, there may be room to deal with it thoroughly within a very moderate volume. Mr. Fowler has not only given what appears to be an accurate statement of the present New York law of charities, together with such practical matter as the common forms of charitable donations, but also an excellent historical explanation of the way in which the law came to its present state. The first chapter, on the early English law of charities, is surprisingly adequate for the writer's purposes, considering its brevity. The book is well printed, and properly indexed.

R. G.

THE ELEMENTS OF JURISPRUDENCE. By Thomas Erskine Holland, D. C. L. Eighth Edition. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1896. pp. xxi, 404.

It is little more than a year since the seventh edition of Mr. Holland's valuable book appeared. A demand sufficient to warrant eight editions in sixteen years shows how highly the work is esteemed. Besides carefully revising the book throughout, the author has been able in this edition to make references to the new Civil Code for Germany that has recently become law. The sixth and seventh editions contained allusions to the draft code only, in which material changes have been made.

E. S.

THE AMERICAN DIGEST. ANNUAL. 1896. (Sept. 1, 1895, to Aug. 31, 1896.) Prepared and Edited by the Editorial Staff of the National Reporter System. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1896.

This year's Digest is even more bulky than any of its predecessors. It contains 6,344 columns, as against 5,447 in last year's. In convenience of arrangement it is all that could be desired.